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NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF TROPICAL MYRMELEONIDÆ.

BY NATHAN BANKS,

EAST FALLS CHURCH, VA.

Dimares pretiosa, new species.

Head blackish, lower margin of labrum yellow; vertex mostly pale, with three dark spots each side; palpi black; antennæ black; pronotum pale, with a large blackish spot on posterior part with three extensions forward to front margin; thorax dull black, a pair of submedian pale spots on meso- and metanotum, and the hind border of meso- and metascutellum pale; legs pale, femur faintly striped above near tip, and tips of tarsal joints darker; abdomen brown to black, unmarked. Wings hyaline, with many large brown spots; fore wings with some small basal spots, an oblique band of larger spots before middle, one beyond middle and before stigma of three large spots, one at stigma, ending in two smaller spots on the hind border; the costal spot of this last band connects to the three connected apical spots. Hind wings with two or three small spots along radius in basal part; a large spot in disk before middle; an oblique band of three spots at middle, another band beyond middle ending in two spots on the hind margin; the costal spot of this last band connects to the apical trifold spot, which, like that of the fore wing, leaves two hyaline spots, one before and one behind the tip of wing. Expanse 64 mm.

Mollendo, Peru, Dec.

The described species of *Dimares* may be separated by the following table:

1. No spots on the wings; thorax pale in the middle, with a narrow median black stripe.....*albidilinea* Walk.
Spots on the wings.....2.
2. Thorax pale in middle, with a narrow median black stripe; spots of wings nearly all separated and none forming bands across wings.....*elegans* Perty.
Thorax mostly dark above; spots forming more or less distinct bands, at least in the hind wings.....3.

3. Hind wings with a small median spot at or before the middle.....4.
No such spot in hind wings; a complete preapical band forked behind; no spots on basal part of hind margin of hind wings.....*venustus* Bks.
4. Hind wings with three bands, partly connected together, the apical with two pale spots, fore wings with complete bands.....5.
Hind wings without complete bands, all more or less broken, not connected.....6.
5. Hind wings with dark spots along hind margin before the middle; fore wings with apical third brown, and two bands*subdolosus* Walk.
Hind wings without spots along hind margin before middle, fore wings with three bands.....*formosus* Bks.
6. Spots of anterior wings numerous and irregular, not forming bands, but rather along the apical and hind margin.....*bellulus* Bks.
Spots of fore wings form three or four interrupted bands.....*pretiosus* Bks.

Brachynemurus meridionalis, new species.

Head pale, darker around bases of antennæ, a brown band above antennæ, rest of vertex pale; tips of palpi dark, antennæ pale, tip dark; pronotum yellowish, a brown stripe each side; mesonotum brown, a pair of pale spots in front, and some streaks behind; meso- and metascutellum pale, each with a pair of brown stripes; legs pale, tips of tarsal articles darker; abdomen blackish, pale at base. Wings hyaline; fore wings with whitish veins; the costa on basal half, the hind margin, and all the longitudinal veins are marked with small brown clouds at the end of each cross-vein; stigma indistinct; at end of median vein, or rather where it first forks, is a larger dark spot, and in the hind wings a much smaller one. Hind wings with dark veins, except the sub-costa and radius, which are pale and marked with dark spots; the radial sector at base, and the basal part of the cubitus also marked with pale. Three cross-veins before radial sector in fore wings, two in hind wings. Expanse 50 mm.

From Sapucay, Paraguay, 30 Jan.

Brachynemurus strigosus, new species.

Head pale, a dark spot below each antenna, a median black line to labrum, a faint dark dot on each side of labrum; palpi pale; antennæ pale at base, darker toward tip; vertex with a median black line, a transverse black line each side in front, with an extension backward; pronotum brown, above with three pale marks on front margin, and the extreme sides pale, median lobe of mesothorax mostly brown, with three pale spots on each side, and one in middle behind; the lateral lobes mostly pale, each with three blackish spots; mesoscutellum pale, with a black spot each side; lateral lobes of metathorax pale, with a transverse black mark, metascutellum blackish, with a pale median line forked behind; abdomen pale brown, darker on tip; legs pale, tips of tibiæ and of tarsal joints black; spurs as long as first two joints. Wings hyaline; fore wings with pale veins, mostly marked with dark brown in long patches, the cubitus has two or three especially prominent long patches of brown, the marginal veinlets are mostly brown, stigma yellowish, blackish at base. Hind wings with mostly dark veins, no spots; but the sub-costa and radius and part of radial sector are interrupted with pale. Fore wings narrow, sub-falcate at tips, three cross-veins basad of radial sector, the cubitus and median run closer together than in many forms; hind wings more narrow, and more strongly falcate at tips; the fork of cubitus runs parallel to anal for a long distance, two cross-veins basad of radial sec-

tor; in both wings the second and following branches of radial sector are bent so as to appear like one straight vein running toward the tip of wing. Expanse 48 mm.

From Pedregal, Mendoza, Argentina.

Austroleon, new genus.

Fore wings; radial sector arises much before end of anal vein, the anal ends nearly as far out as first fork of radial sector; but three cross-veins basad of radial sector. Hind wings; the anal vein runs about one third the way to tip, bends down suddenly, and not parallel to the very short fork of cubitus, two cross-veins basad of radial sector. Legs not slender, first tarsal joint as long as next two; spurs present, as long as first two joints. In both wings there are few, if any, costals forked before the stigma, and tips of all wings are sub-falcate. Neither of the species are heavily marked.

Austroleon dispar, new species.

Face pale; a small dark mark under each antenna; antennæ pale, second joint marked with black, others with a black band, tips not very dark; vertex with a median pale brown line, a spot in front each side, and some behind, pale brown; palpi pale, last joint with a dark dot; pronotum paler, the lower margin, a stripe each side, a median stripe behind, and two elongate spots in front are black; thorax black, a submedian pair of sharply defined pale stripes, and pale stripes through bases of the wings, the anterior part of the median black stripe is divided by pale; legs pale, femora heavily dotted with black, a few other dots; abdomen dark, with a faint pale stripe each side for one half way out. Wings hyaline; fore wings with the costal and hind margin uniformly black, longitudinal veins pale, interrupted with black, a larger dark spot at end of the median, and at end of the anal vein before it bends to the margin; stigma yellowish. Hind wings with mostly dark veins; the radius, sector, and cubitus interrupted with pale; stigma yellowish, the apical part of all marginal veinlets dark. Hind wings much narrower than fore wings; both falcate at tips; cells between branches of radial sectors elongate. Expanse 50 to 58 mm.

From Pedregal, Mendoza, Argentina.

Austroleon compar, new species.

Face pale; palpi pale; a pale brown mark under each antenna, and a pale band above; vertex with a transverse dark spot each side; antennæ pale, black toward tips; pronotum pale, a broad black stripe each side to lower margin, leaving a very broad pale middle area; thorax pale, a blackish stripe each side above the wings, scutellum with a faint median dark line; legs pale, femora darker each side toward tip, and tips of tarsal joints dark; abdomen pale, blackish beyond the middle, the tips of some of the pale segments black above. Wings hyaline; fore wings with veins interruptedly brown, the brown never extending out on the membrane; a dark spot near tip of the median vein; stigma pale, dark at base. Hind wings similar, with dark spots less distinct: the cells between the branches of the radial sector are all large, none compressed; hind wings not so much narrower than fore wings. Expanse 32-38 mm.

From Pedregal, Mendoza, Argentina.

Macroleon, new genus.

Fore wings; anal vein ends before first fork of radial sector; 12 to 15 cross-veins before radial sector, many of them crossed; cubital forks very divergent, and much before end of anal, radial sector with numerous branches. Hind wings; the anal vein runs into the fork of cubitus, and not into margin; 5 or 6 cross-veins before radial sector. Wings long, broad near tip, but pointed; costal series single. Spurs not as long as first tarsal joint; antennæ long. Type *Myrmeleon validus* McLachl.

Nesoleon, new genus.

Fore wings; the anal vein ends before the fork of radial sector; about 9 cross-veins before radial sector; the fork of cubitus runs parallel to anal for some distance,

Hind wings; about 8 cross-veins before radial sector; the fork of cubitus runs parallel to anal for some distance. In both pairs the wings are short and broad, and broadly rounded at tips. Spurs not as long as first tarsal joint, and very slender and weak.

Nesoleon braunsi, new species.

Face black in middle, a large yellowish spot each side, clypeus pale; palpi black at tip; antennæ black; vertex black; two transverse pale lines each side, connected near middle; pronotum pale, with three broad black stripes, the lateral ones containing a pale streak, the median one enlarged near middle; thorax with middle area pale, with a median black stripe through the scutelli; the anterior lobe of mesothorax black, with a pale spot each side behind; lateral lobes with some pale spots over bases of wings; abdomen black. Legs pale; femora blackish above; tibiæ with two black bands; and tips of tarsal joints black. Wings pale, or rather blackish, since this latter color occupies the greater part of the surface, especially in the male; in the latter the fore wings are black from tip to one third near base, where the black is broken up into small spots; the stigma is white, two white spots under radius near middle, and some small white spots along the median vein. Hind wings of male still more evenly black, the basal third pale, and stigma white. In the female the hind wings are nearly as in the male, but the pale extends farther out from base and there is a pale spot under radius near middle; the fore wings have the brown or blackish much broken up; three larger pale spots; one near middle under radius, one at the stigma, and a third in the disc behind these; the apical part of wing has as much pale as dark; the hairs borne by the veins are snow-white. Spurs short and weak, very slender. Wings broad, rounded at tips; in fore wings the anal ends before first fork of radial sector; 9 veins before radial sector; the fork of cubitus runs parallel to the anal for a long distance, also in the hind wings, and here there are 8 cross-veins before radial sector. Antennæ very short; abdomen of male, as well as of female, shorter than wings. Expanse 38 to 43 mm.

From Willowmore, Cape Colony, Dec. (Dr. Brauns).